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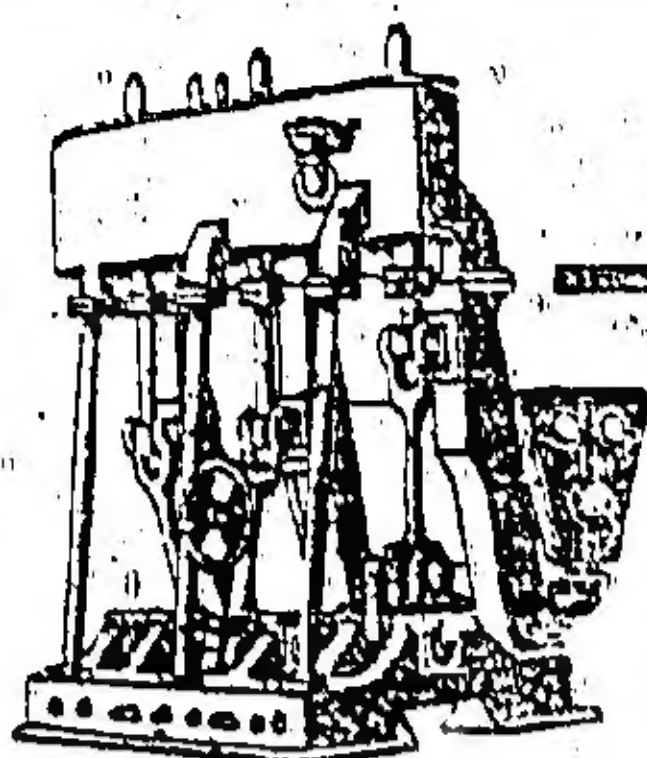
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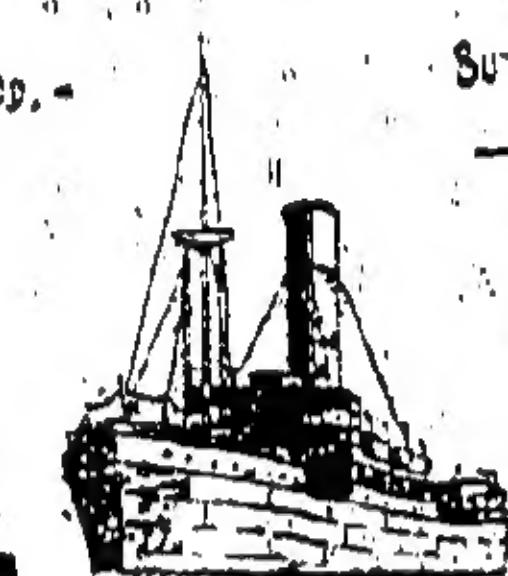
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**THE WAR.**

**GREAT BATTLE "DEVELOPING FAVOURABLY."**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.**

**SITUATION DEVELOPING FAVOURABLY.**

LONDON, April 11.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

"The situation is developing favourably and in accordance with the general plan."

We captured early this morning the villages and heights of Monchy-lez-Prenx and La Bergere.

We are progressing satisfactorily elsewhere on the battle front.

**THE SUPREMACY OF THE BRITISH ARTILLERY.**

LONDON, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, telegraphing this afternoon, emphasises the decisiveness of our supremacy in heavy artillery which was strikingly illustrated at Vimy Ridge.

Aerial photographs taken prior to the hammering revealed a system of defences which might well have been deemed impregnable. There was row after row of wire on each line, many yards deep, a perfect honeycomb of trench work and countless dominating machine gun positions; yet, when the assaulters went forward, they found, in many places, the trenches and wire dikes had been absolutely obliterated. A few charred stumps and an occasional rusty tangle of barbed stuff alone marked what had been formidable barriers.

The splendid success of the offensive has created a most interesting tactical situation fraught with tremendous possibilities. The enemy has been forced back on a pivot of his previous retreat in a manner creating a dangerously sharp salient at this spot.

The bitter cold continues, with high winds and frequent snow squalls. The work our airmen continue to carry out is nothing short of marvellous.

**THE SIGNIFICANT FACTS OF THE BATTLE.**

LONDON, April 11.

As the details of the Arras battle are unfolded, two significant facts emerge: Firstly, the supreme spirit and behaviour of our men; and secondly, the superb generalship of their leaders.

With regard to the first, the infantry talk with the utmost admiration of the Artillery, and the gunners speak almost adoringly of our airmen; and these in turn, tell in glowing terms of the splendour of the infantry advance and the magnificent audacity of the "Tanks."

There is no complaint and no criticism among the fighting troops, but only universal admiration and content.

There has been no battle on this scale and nothing in the British army hitherto in this war, in which every unit has so triumphantly obtained its immediate objective. All this bespeaks of hard work and tireless self-improvement of all ranks of the army. Monday's victory indeed is the result of a perfected technical method, as practised by the French at Verdun and the British on the Ancre and at Arras; namely, the method of enabling the strongest field fortresses to be captured with less loss to the attackers than to the defenders. It discredits the theory once favoured that generalship is now-a-days less important in war and that there are no great British Generals. The tactical achievement of Sir Douglas Haig and his able Staff, seconded by a remarkable group of Army Commanders, is now thoroughly appreciated and confidence is universal that their deeper strategical conceptions will be no less decisively vindicated before long. It is now apparent that it is the Germans who are being strategically outplayed on the Western Front.

**FRENCH PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS.**

LONDON, April 11.

President Poincare has sent a message to the King in which he states "I have great pleasure in congratulating Your Majesty on the fine success of your valiant troops. I doubt not it is the prelude to new victories." The King replied, expressing his heartfelt gratitude.

**SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON THE VICTORY.**

LONDON, April 11.

Sir Robert Borden, in an interview with a Reuter representative, said: "The great victory just won in France is the glorious beginning of the renewed British offensive and is especially interesting to me, as a month ago I saw Vimy Ridge and replied from what I saw, and from what I was told, the strength of the positions and the tremendous task which lay before the Canadians in undertaking to carry it. All Canada will be thrilled with pride, by the glorious achievement of our expeditionary force. With equal pride we have heard the tidings of the splendid success which has attended the efforts of all the British forces. When I was in France, Sir Douglas Haig asked me to visit the battlefields on the Somme front, in order to realise what had been accomplished. My visit convinced me that the men who captured those positions which I then saw in our occupancy, could not be stayed in their next advance."

**ACTIVITY ON THE FRENCH FRONT.**

LONDON, April 11.

A French communique reports:—There was artillery activity in the region of the Somme and the Oise. Lively grenade fighting occurred during the night, towards Maisons-de-Champagne, and there was also a somewhat violent artillery duel at Boile-le-Prete.

**SYSTEMATIC BRUTALITY.**

BY GERMAN RED CROSS WORKERS.

**APPALLING REVELATIONS.**

LONDON, April 11.

Appalling revelations of the systematic brutality of the German women Red Cross workers towards British wounded have been made to the Berne correspondent of *The Times* by scores of British soldiers of all ranks who have been released from the German prison camps.

On the long journey of the British wounded through Germany it was a common amusement of these women to tempt our men who were in the last extremity of hunger and thirst by holding out food and drink to try and make the prisoners snatch at the food, and then withdrawing it. Many of the wounded, begging for drink, had coffee, water or soup tendered to them, and then at the last moment a "gentle" nurse would spit in the cup or glass. Frequently the wounded had to drink defiled stuff while the women looked on and laughed.

An equally common entertainment with these women was to offer a wounded man a glass of water and then pour it slowly on the ground.

Cases of physical maltreatment of British wounded by German nurses were just as common and as systematic as the refusal to give them nourishment. The nurses not only refused to attend to the British wounded, but regularly insulted and spat at them. They frequently even struck or kicked a bandaged limb in order to give pain.

The truth is the German Red Cross is merely a branch of German militarism. It has prostituted its sacred sign and abused its name, and has forfeited all right to be regarded as an organisation of humanity.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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## INTIMATIONS

## WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon, on FRIDAY the 27th day of April, 1917, for STEAM LAUNCH and BOAT HIRE for a period from 28th June, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

Tender forms must be properly filled in, signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Transport".

Tenders must be, and will not be, entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after 24 hours notice in writing being left at the tenderers address or refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1864

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent for Nagasaki and Hongkong, has the honour to notify the clients of the Company that the political changes in Russia do not affect the Company's business, which will be carried on as usual.

Hongkong, April 10, 1917. 1859

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chester Road.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1917. 1849

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## ONE GOOD OF WAR.

## BENEFICENT NEW KNOWLEDGE.

Of the many millions spent upon the Insurance Act, there are a few thousands which are probably worth, in the long run, all the rest put together. They provide for the gaining of new knowledge, and when all the rest of the Act is superseded this will remain on a vastly larger scale. The war, of course, has afforded opportunities for solving old problems, and has 'urgently raised' new ones, not least in regard to septic wounds of a number and kind which reach serious military importance, and which the previous experience of our surgeons has scarcely encountered. Our men are fighting in the high-lying mountain areas of France, bacteriologically worlds apart from the comparatively innocent fields of the Tiber War, or the virgin snows of the Alps, the Carpathians and the Caucasus.

An admirable instance of the way in which even this 'desecrated war' can be a seed of good in the form of beneficent new knowledge may be found in the work on septic wounds which has been done by Mr. Kenneth Goadby and his helpers, and on which he has lately reported to the Medical Research Committee.

Our men's wounds are too often deeply infected with a variety of injurious bacteria, that flourish on, and a few inches beneath, the soil of France where they fight. Very often these wounds become chronic, declining to heal, though apparently 'not involving serious danger to the patient, whose case drags on, and tempts the surgeon to try some effective operation. But attempts to deal with these wounds often have serious constitutional results, in fever and blood poisoning, because bacteria are freed from the places where they had hitherto been confined, and gain access to the body at large. Such results may follow even simple mechanical measures for stretching still joints the neighbourhood of which has been infected in this fashion.

BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEON. In recent issues of the "Lancet" Mr. Kenneth Goadby reports to the Medical Research Committee on the results which he has obtained in a painstaking study of such cases at the Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich. How can he, as a bacteriologist, help the surgeon? First, he must ascertain exactly what bacteria are concerned in these cases. That has been done. Next, they must be appropriately fought. The application of antiseptics is impracticable. The microbes are deeply implanted in the tissues, and antiseptics that would kill them would kill the tissues too. The other course, which suggests itself is to raise the body's power of resistance. If, to use technical language, we can 'raise' the active immunity of the patient, then he will be able to 'tackle' these microbes for himself if the surgeon lets them loose, and operations may be undertaken to remove portions of dead bone, or what not, and promote healing, without fear of consequences of spreading infection hither and localised.

This idea of raising resistance to attack is not new. The essence of it lies in the principle of training, or gradual adaptation, then which nothing could be more simple, natural or familiar. Accustom the body to resist large doses of poison by giving it small doses to practice on. That is all. The runner trains in order that he may eventually be able to resist the

sting of poisons produced in his muscles. At first his body can only resist the poisons made in a mile or two, but with training the body can resist a Marathon race. The smoker begins with a mild cigarette and works up to a pipeful of shag. In vaccination against small-pox, Jenner taught the body by weak doses of the small-pox poison, to withstand big ones. Instead of being unnatural, as its enemies assert, the principle is the most natural in the world—the principle of gradual adaptation, by which every living thing lives. The vaccination against typhoid and paratyphoid, now practised in the Army, is just the same: small, finite doses teach the body to withstand large ones of indeterminate quantity because made by living microbes. In the first two years of the war this method has reduced the death rate from typhoid among the protected to one-seventieth of that amongst the unprotected.

MR. GOADBY'S VACCINES. The same principle is applied by Mr. Kenneth Goadby to his new vaccines. We call them vaccines, as in the case of typhoid, but in both cases the name is misused. The cow or calf is not here at all concerned. These so-called vaccines are made directly from the microbes in question. No animal is involved. The microbes are cultivated and killed, and their poisons in the sterilised culture, are the vaccine so-called. Against the poison of a given microbe nothing but practice against that very poison will suffice. Inoculation with the typhoid poison only is little against para-typhoid poison, as Gallipoli tragically proved, and immunity is not general but specific. The body must learn, by practice with any given poison, to produce the one and only antidote to it.

The best possible vaccine, therefore, would be one prepared from the very strain and microbes concerned in the case in question. But this takes time, which is an important factor. Therefore, Mr. Goadby prepares a so-called vaccine from a number of the microbes which are habitually found to infect these septic wounds. "The details of the preparation do not concern us here. The point for us to understand is that success depends upon the devoted patience and skill which have first found out exactly what microbes are concerned in these cases, and which then set to work to provide a vaccine from those very microbes and none other. Such a vaccine arouses the latent powers of defence in the body. In technical language it "stimulates" the anti-bacterial forces of the body against infecting organisms of the groups indicated, which are the common flora of all infected wounds."

The work is still in progress. But already these methods are widely in use in military hospitals throughout the country and are being found of great assistance to the surgeon. Mr. Goadby and his collaborators are to be sincerely congratulated, and so, for that matter, is the Medical Research Committee, on whose behalf the work was undertaken.—(Ex.)

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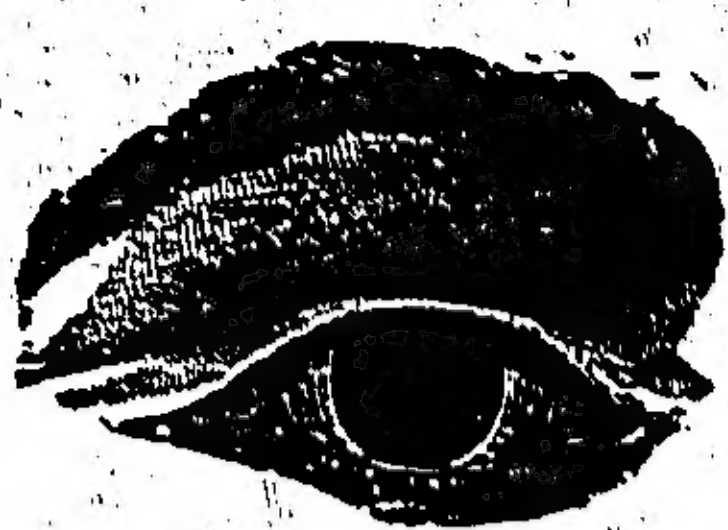
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TAI-KOKEI	456	100	20	20	20
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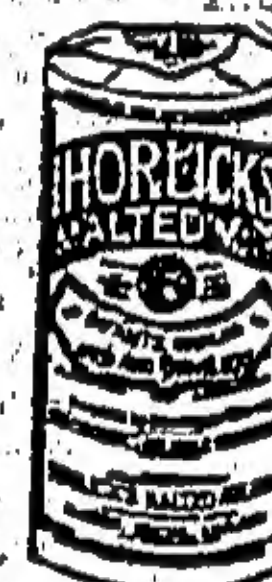
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A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Consisting of—  
Dress Material, Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, &c., &c.

A few lots of Sheets, Table Cloths, Bedspreads, &c., and Sun Hats.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1642

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### FRIDAY,

the 13th April, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at "HONGKONG," 43, the Peak.

SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

contained therein.

Upholstered Mattress Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa, Teakwood Double Bed (practically new), Single Beds, Electric Copper Kettle and Copper Saucepan, Linen Presses and Wardrobes of Ceylon Hardwood, Pictures, Glassware and Crockery, 3 Shanghai Batches, Aluminium Cooking Utensils and Stove, &c., &c.

Also

Sewing Machine and a number of plants in Pots.

On view from Thursday, 12th April.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1643

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. A. H. BERNARD, to sell by Public Auction.

on

SATURDAY,

the 14th April, 1917, commencing at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

the property of the above Estate.

Including large Cabinet and Revolving Bookcases, Roll-top Desk, a few articles of Blackwood Furniture, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Dinner Service, Plated Ware, &c., Campboard Chest of Drawers, Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Blankets and Bed Linen.

Also

Electric Ceiling Fans and Lights, Bicycles, a few Bottles of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1645

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 14th April, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

One Detachable 34 H.P. MOTOR with Four Spare Piston Rings and Portable Radiator

(in good running order).

Also

ne Boudoir Grand Piano by Brinmoss & Sons.

One Piano by

Schiedmayer & Soehne, Stuttgart.

One Piano by (Challen & Son, London, in good condition).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1644

## WAKING UP WELL.

One of the best signs of good nerves and clear, well-nourished blood, is to wake up in the morning just at the right time, without a thought of tiredness or disinclination to rise.

If you wake heavy and headachy, with little desire to jump out of bed, depend upon it your nerves are out of order and your blood is probably thin and poor. An anemic person is never good for much till after breakfast; but the first hours are the brightest if the blood is good.

For better nerves, hearty appetite, good digestion, and jolly, confident spirits, the new rich blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make is the one thing in the world. Take a dose after each meal for a week and see what a difference they will make. Notice how vigorous you will have become, how hungry you are for your meals, how steady your nerves will have grown, and how competent you feel to take on the day's work. This is the effect of the greatest nerve tonic ever discovered—the only nerve tonic which makes blood white; the body must have for you to keep well.

A bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is like a week's holiday. You have only to try them and you will be convinced. All doctors stock Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People; also sent, one bottle \$1.00, 3 for \$2.50, post free, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 N. 5th St., New York, U.S.A.

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### TUESDAY,

the 17th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc.

1 Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Silver Ware, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c. Underwood and Oliver Typewriters, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1663

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### FRIDAY,

the 20th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—

Double and Single Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots of Porcelains and Crockery, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1665

### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1916, £23,970,367.

(—Authorized Capital £8,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

£—Fire Funds £3,337,047

(£—Life & Annuity Funds £17,537,580

Sinking Fund Account £128,220

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466

Life and Annuity £2,141,599

Revenue Marine Department £37,230

Other Receipts £78,240

£23,970,367

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

## IN BAGHDAD.

### IMPRESSIONS OF "EYE-WITNESS."

DUBLIN, March 26th.

The following telegram dated the 19th March, 1917, has been received from "Eye-Witness" in Mesopotamia:—

Baghdad, March 13th.—We captured Mesbah yesterday on the Tigris right bank, a station on the Baghdad railway, 20 miles north of the city. The action lasted from noon through the night. The enemy were driven out of four successive positions. A small river steamer, one of the few left to the Turks, was disabled by the machine gun and rifle fire of our aeroplanes and infantry. The crew ran her nose into the bank. A quantity of rifles and ammunition was taken.

A COMPLICATED PROBLEM.

The Staff have been confronted with a complicated problem since our entry into Baghdad and are working at it with pressure. Besides the carrying on of the war there has been the civil and military administration of the city to re-organise, the local sources of supplies to be tapped and co-ordinated, the existing transport to be adapted to an entirely new situation, the city to be policed, the civil and military hospitals to be established, sites for various depots to be selected, and bridging and other engineering work to be done. A house-to-house search for arms has been made and a large stock of rifles collected in the Citadel.

THE SHOPS.

Only a small proportion of the shops have been opened and these are half empty. The Jewish merchants say they lost two million francs worth of goods between 2 a.m. on the 11th and our entry at 4 p.m. What with official and unofficial looting and the blockade of the Tigris from the south for nearly 24 years there is very little left in the city and prices are high. Fifteen rupees are paid for a bottle of whisky and Rs. 3 for tooth brushes. Cuffs in the bazaar are still frequented by old clients, but it is a crowd in which coffee and tobacco are scarce, the Turks having taken everything.

A Jewish Rabbi told me that even the pigeons on the Mosques are getting thin. The Kurds and rabble even looted the hospital and carried off stores, bedding, medicines, and drugs. The personnel let their friends in and shared the spoil. Even the lenses were taken from the microscopes. Happily we came in time to save the beds or they would have tumbled the patients out on to the hard brick floor.

WIRELESS INSTALLATION BLOWN UP.

A German wireless installation had just been completed at enormous cost. It was one of the most powerful installations of their system and was in direct communication with Berlin. It had been receiving messages for six months, but the transmitting plant was not operative until we had crossed the Tigris at Shumran. In its short life of two or three days it had been the messenger of disaster. It was blown up early on the morning of March 11th and the Engineer did his work well. The roof was carried away. There was a three foot crater in the centre floor, and one of the giant masts had fallen, crushing the wall. One of the two great boilers was blown up and the other had been filled with tinitite but the charge had not been fired.

ON THE HEELS OF THE RETREAT.

Our pursuit was on the heels of the retreat, but the Hun had time for ironic texts in red paint on the wall. A singularly inept one was: "It is a long way to Baghdad." Another was "One hundred times equal to one Asker." The money locked up in the wireless, railway station, the sidings, the workshops, the water tower, cranes and engineering plant must have run into millions. Our troops on the right bank were searching the wreckage at 8 a.m. on the 11th when the inscription "Baghdad" written large on the wall of the terminus in English and Arabic, reminded them that they had arrived in a deserted looking office. There was a rush for tickets to Constantinople and Berlin. The last train had gone out at 3 a.m. A Sapper officer discovered a wireless it was a case of wreckage before the completion. Painting of the motor power house was half finished, and numbers in fresh paint on new rails and couplings told of work barely a month old, but they had got time to destroy everything. The permanent way was intact. It is the 4 ft. 8½ in gauge of the English system. The railroad in this section is still at Samran, 90 miles up stream. The intervening bridges were demolished when the last train had gone through. There is a slight railway across to Kadiwanlyan on the Euphrates. The railway workshops contain good machinery, unimpaired, and on the left bank a small arms factory was found in good repair.

IN THE STREETS.

The streets are a jumble of all the ancient races of the East. Vells, turbans, helmets, fezzes are jostled to the side of the road to make room for the bridging train and the ammunition column passing through the covered bazaar. I saw the timber of a heavy gun break through the void and disclose a terrified Jew in his collar. At another corner a Chaldean astronomer is being consulted by an Ethiopian slave and both of them are very much in the way. The place has all the conventional elements of a town, but the fighting man needs physical refreshment. Neither architecture nor the personages of the Arabian Nights can make up for lack of bread.

PROCLAMATION TO THE BAGHDAD PEOPLE.

POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

With the approval of His Majesty's Government, the General Officer Commanding, Mesopotamia Expeditionary

Force, has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of the city and village of Baghdad:—

"In the name of my King and in the name of my people, whom he rules, I address you."

(2.) "I am sure that your operations have as their object the safety of the city and the driving of him from these territories. In order to complete this task I am charged with the absolute and supreme control of all regions in which British troops operate, but our armies do not come into your cities and lands as conquerors or enemies, but as deliverers."

(3.) Since the days of Halaka your cities and your lands have been subject to the tyranny of strangers, your palaces have fallen into ruin, your gardens have sunk in desolation and your forefathers and yourselves have groined in bondage, your sons have been carried off to war, and your seeking, your wealth has been stripped from you by unjust men and squandered in distant places."

(4.) Since the days of Midhat the Turks have ruled over you and not the ruins and wastes of today testify to the vanity of those promises."

(5.) It is the wish not only of my King and his peoples, but it is also the wish of the great nations with whom he is allied, that you should prosper even as in the past, when your lands were fertile, when your ancestors gave to literature, science and art, and when Baghdad city was one of the wonders of the world."

(6.) Between you people and the dominion of my King there had been a close bond of interest; for two hundred years have the merchants of Baghdad and Great Britain traded together in mutual profit and friendship. On the other hand, the Germans and Turks who have your lands and your lives for twenty years made Baghdad a centre of power from which to assail the power of the British and Allies of the British in Persia and Arabia. Therefore, the British Government cannot remain indifferent as to what takes place in your country now, or in the future. It is duty to the interests of the British people and their Allies that the British Government cannot risk that being done in Baghdad which has been done by the Turks and Germans during the war."

(7.) But you people of Baghdad, whose commercial prosperity and whose safety from invasion must ever be a matter of the closest concern to the British Government, are not to understand that it is the wish of the British Government to impose on you alien institutions. It is the hope of the British Government that the aspirations of your philosophers and writers shall be realised and once again the people of Baghdad shall flourish, enjoy their wealth and freedom, under institutions which are in consonance with their sacred laws and their racial ideals. In the Hedjaz the Arabs have expelled the Turks and the Germans who oppressed them and proclaimed Sharief Hussain as their King, and His Lordship rules in independence and freedom and is the ally of the nations who are fighting against the power of Turkey and Germany. So indeed are the noble Arabs, the Lords of Kuwait, Nejef and Asir."

(8.) Many noble Arabs have perished in the cause of freedom as the result of the rule of those alien rulers who oppress them. It is the determination of the Government of Great Britain and the great Powers allied to Great Britain that these noble Arabs shall not have suffered in vain. It is the hope and desire of the British people and the nations in league with them that the Arab race may rise once more to greatness and renown among the peoples of the earth, and that it shall bind itself to this end in unity and concord. People of Baghdad, remember that for six generations you have suffered under strange tyrants who have ever endeavoured to set one Arab house against another, in order that they might profit by your dissensions. This policy is abhorrent to Great Britain and her Allies, for there can be neither peace nor prosperity where there is enmity and misgovernment. Therefore, I am commanded to invite you through your nobles and elders and representatives to participate in the management of your civil affairs, in collaboration with the political representatives of Great Britain who accompany the British Army, so that you may unite with your kinsmen in the north, east, south and west in realising the aspirations of your race."

## HOLYLAND MASSACRES.

£50,000 WANTED FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE TURK.

### MASSION HOUSE SCENE.

The cloud of mystery which has overhung what is happening in the Holy Land throughout these terrible months is not yet lifted, and one almost trembles to think what will be revealed when we have access to all the facts," wrote the Archbishop of Canterbury to a meeting held at the Mansion House in aid of Bishop Maclean's Fund for Relief in Syria and Palestine.

Harrowing tales of the cruelties inflicted upon the unfortunate inhabitants of the Holy Land—Christian, Jew, and Moslem alike—by the Turks were related by Sir Henry MacMahon, formerly High Commissioner in Egypt, by Lord Bryce, and by Miss Taggart, a Syrian lady; and the note of tragedy was brought home to the audience more closely by a Syrian gentleman who rose from among the audience to thank the Lord Mayor for his relief efforts, but who sat down sobbing before he had spoken a dozen words.

Never had appeal for a more pathetic cause been made before, even from the Mansion House, declared the Lord Mayor and Lord Bryce; and among the cheques announced from the meeting itself were one for £200 and another for £500. At least £50,000 is needed to supply food, clothing and material to be poured from Egypt into the Holy Land as soon as opportunity offers.

Lord Bryce told particularly of the massacres and organised destruction which took place around Jerusalem and in Tebemon. In Jerusalem itself 40,000 people existed only on the rations served out by the order of the German Government, and in the villages around two-thirds of the population had died from famine and disease.

## LITTLE DAVID AND THE BRITISH GOLIATH.

CALCULATIONS IN NEW U BOAT CAMPAIGN.

Surely a complete change of values must have taken place since 1914, when one finds a German publicist comparing Germany's struggle with England with the fight of David against Goliath. The comparison was used quite seriously in the course of a lecture given at Stuttgart recently by a Reichstag Deputy, Dr. Lenseh, on "Germany's Historical Task." Needless to say, the task was that of shaking the English position as the dominating world power. The Deputy admitted the difficulty. England, he felt, would not be shaken by the first blow; yet the job must not be shirked. Of course, England's complete overthrow was not to be contemplated. But "peace without victory," to use Mr. Wilson's phrase, is, in Dr. Lenseh's opinion, a good German peace, and therefore to be aimed at. "If in this war Germany neither won nor lost, she would in reality win it; in on the contrary, England did not win absolutely; she would lose it." In short, all Germany now hopes for is to "save face," by hook or crook, through a deadlock peace. How, one wonders, would the curious picture of Germany as Little David, defying the British Goliath, have come down with a Stuttgart audience in the autumn of 1914? The wheel has certainly turned full circle since then.

HOW ENGLAND IS TO BE STARVED.

The German David's missile is, or is need hardly say, the U boat, used, of course, "ruthlessly." What the German calculation is based upon, is shown by an article in the Government "North German Gazette" on "unrestricted submarine warfare." It says:—

"The importance of our submarine activity can only be estimated at its full value when one knows how great the daily requirements of England are, and what 100,000 tons mean for her food supply. The question is one of enormous importance in this war of starvation against England; only by answering it are we able to determine how far we have advanced on the road towards England's overthrow when time comes down with a deficit of about 250,000 tons of corn, or food, for the whole population of England for 12 days. The work of our submarines during the month of December alone consequently sent to the bottom the English food supply for 40 days or two months."

Upon this basic calculation the writer builds his belief that the principal foe can be brought down within a measurable time. "If England's supply for two months was sunk in December alone, we may assume that the new unrestricted submarine warfare will have in every way a far more devastating effect." Already neutral shipping has been frightened away.

Thus the result is certain. "Our guarantee lies in the fact that even the most rigid economy and careful distribution of England's stocks of foodstuffs cannot prevent famine; unlike Germany, England has nothing like enough corn to go round even with care. The activity of our submarines, therefore, by starving England, will bring about the peace which the Entente has rejected."

Such is the pebble that the German David has sling at the forehead of the British Goliath. So far it seems to have been a complete miss, as a few hours will show whether it will not even bring another Goliath into the arena.

## STAR AND GARTER ENDOWMENT.

QUEEN RECEIVES TITLE DEEDS AND £50,000.

The Queen received at Buckingham Palace recently three deputations who errands were closely allied in all that concerned the maintenance of the beneficent work of the Star and Garter Hostel for disabled soldiers and sailors. One deputation represented the Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute, and its members came to offer to the Queen the title deeds of the Star and Garter property, together with those of Ancestral House near by, with a further contribution of over £13,000 to the Endowment Fund.

A second deputation represented the Jack Cornwell Memorial Committee, whose members presented £15,000 collected in the schools of Great Britain and Ireland for a permanent memorial to the boy hero of the Jutland battle.

The third deputation represented the Star and Garter Committee, and its mission was to receive these generous gifts at the hands of the Queen and take her directions as to their application. To each of the two gift deputations the Queen made a graceful little speech.

To the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute Her Majesty said:—

I am much touched by this proof of generosity on the part of the members of the institute and of those who, through them have contributed to the fund, and I am glad to think that the Star and Garter will always remain a permanent memorial of the patriotic spirit they have evinced in the relief and comfort of those brave men who have suffered so severely in the performance of their duty.

Speaking to the Jack Cornwell Memorial Committee the Queen said:—

I am glad to know that in every school where the scholars have contributed to this memorial picture of Jack Cornwell will be placed, which will be served to remind future generations of scholars in those schools of the lasting glory that attaches to the performance of duty.

## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.



# WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 18.

## To-day's Advertisements

## The China Mail.

## WANTED.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in good locality, Kowloon, furnished preferred.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1670

## WANTED.

LADY shortly leaving the Colony is desirous of recommending her baby and wash. Apply to the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1668

## WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1671

## NOTICE.

WE have now REMOVED to No. 5 DUDELL STREET. All communications in future to be sent to that address.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1667

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "KAGA MARU," having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon.

Where each consignment will be soited out mark by mark and delivered to the consignees as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 15th April, 1917, will be subject to rent. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1668

(Continued on page 8.)

## THE CALENDAR.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Serge, Sheets, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Haugh's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at "The Homestead," 43 The Peak.

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, April 14:—10 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. of the late Mr. A. H. Hewitt at Messrs. Hughes and Haugh's.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of one Motor and three Pianos at Messrs. Hughes and Haugh's.

St. Joseph's College Sports at Race Course, Happy Valley.

TUESDAY, April 17:—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood, Pictures, Typewriters, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Haugh's.

FRIDAY, April 20:—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Porcelains, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Haugh's.

SATURDAY, April 21:—Noon.—Half-Yearly Meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club.

Gymkhana Club's Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

MONDAY, April 23:—St. George's Day, Morning, relay of Badges.

Afternoon, Fete and Café at Volunteer Headquarters.

9.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at Theatre Royal.

not know what steps have been taken in this direction, but we see in one of the papers of Malaya just to hand a brief statement of the reasons which apparently influenced the Federated Malay States Government in making the order, which, it may be added, was done with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is desirable that these reasons should be more widely known. Apparently the step was suggested by the Planters' Association, and it was strongly supported by the Chambers of Commerce. The situation is stated by the Chairman of the Penang Chamber in these terms: "We as a Chamber felt that it was not right that land should be alienated to any but British subjects during the time of the war. Our reason was that owing to the restrictions placed upon the export of money from Britain during the war, it was not fair that other nations better placed should have the right to pick and choose land in a British Colony or Protectorate. It seems a reasonable attitude to adopt."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Observatory Report gives the rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day as 0.13 inch.

Our lady readers are reminded of the auction of dress materials, serge, sheets, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Haugh's to-morrow at a quarter to eleven; and the sale of household furniture at "The Homestead," 43 The Peak, at half-past-two in the afternoon.

It is confidently announced that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who was formerly Commander-in-Chief in India, will be the next Inspector-General of the Overseas troops—a post for which he is eminently fitted. His Royal Highness has filled that post on a previous occasion.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Gilman and Co.	...	\$25
Holland China Trading Co.	...	25
Jaya-China-Japan Lijn	...	25
Linseed and Davis	...	25
A. R. Marty and Co.	...	25
H. M. H. Nemaze	...	25
Moxon and Taylor	...	25
Johnson, Stokes and Master	...	25
Hannibal and Co.	...	25
Gande, Price and Co.	...	25
Dennis and Bowley	...	25
Charles Brown	...	20
J. R. Wood	...	10
Rev. V. S.	...	10

## GIFT OF AN AEROPLANE BY MR. HO FOOK.

Mr. Ho Fook has forwarded to the Government an offer to provide the cost of an aeroplane—some \$1,500—for service at the Front. In accepting this very generous gift His Excellency has arranged, in accordance with the wishes of the donor, that it should be conveyed to the Imperial Government through the medium of the Overseas Club, of which Mr. Ho Fook was made a life member in recognition of his share in the provision of other aeroplanes earlier in the War.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## FINAL DIVIDEND FOR 1915, AND INTERIM FOR 1916.

Subject to audit the Directors will recommend that a final dividend of \$20 and a bonus dividend of \$10 per share be paid for account 1915, making \$30 per share for the year, an interim dividend of \$80 per share for 1916, and a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributory premium. They will further recommend that \$100,000 be passed to Reinsurance Fund, and that \$1,085,000 be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account, this closing the account for 1915.

## A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm and see that every injury is treated for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood-poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## "SNATCH THINGS."

A Chinese charged with stealing a baby's cap on which was pinned a gold ornament was brought before Mr. Wood this morning.

Inspector Brazil stated that the defendant snatched the cap from the head of a baby who was being carried by an amah in Queen's Road Central. The woman shouted "snatch things" and the thief was apprehended by a constable (S. P. R. No. 764), who was on duty in the vicinity.

The defendant, who in 1908 was banished from the Colony for five years for a similar offence, pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Worship imposed a sentence of six weeks' hard labour, ten strokes of the birch, and four hours stocks in lieu of the last day.

## LARCENY FROM THE CHINA SUGAR REFINERY.

A coolie foreman, employed at the China Sugar Refinery, was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with stealing a sack of sugar from the Refinery.

The case was adjourned for further hearing.

## A SINGAPORE BANISHEE.

A Chinese who was banished from Singapore for life and ordered by the authorities not to come to Hongkong, was yesterday arrested in Yau-mat.

The banishee was brought before Mr. Wood this morning and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

## IMPORTING CASH WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne this morning a comrade on the s.s. *Ko Chai* was charged with importing into the Colony \$5,000 cash.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports, explained to the Magistrate that the cash was unmanifested and therefore a permit was required for its importation.

His Worship fined the defendant ten dollars and ordered that the cash be forfeited.

## ASSAULTED WITH A BAMBOO POLE.

A Chinese with his head swathed in bandages appeared in Court this morning as complainant against another Chinese whom he charged with assault, stating that the defendant struck him over the head with a bamboo pole.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, explaining that whilst he and the complainant were drawing water, the complainant placed a dirty bucket on top of his (the defendant's) clean bucket.

An altercation ensued and as a light seemed imminent, the defendant decided to get in the first blow and struck the complainant with the pole.

Both the defendant and the complainant were bound over to be of good behaviour.

## CONVICTED OF BURGLARY.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese, charged on remand with entering No. 83 Queen's Road East and stealing jewellery and clothing to the total value of \$56, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

## THEFT OF TIN FOIL.

A carpenter, employed at the Kowloon Godowns, was fined ten dollars by Mr. Wood this morning on a charge of stealing from the Godowns five pieces of tin foil valued at two dollars.

## TURNED PALE AND BETRAYED HIS GUILT.

An agile little coolie appeared before Mr. Wood this morning on a charge of stealing two cans of condensed milk from the Kowloon Godowns.

A likeliest of vast proportions, with a waist line of astonishing dimensions, deposed that whilst on duty in Canton Road, Kowloon, he saw the defendant leaving the Godowns and noticed that his jacket was bulging.

"As I watched him," said the witness, "he turned pale." (Laughter) "As I started for him he ran, but I gave chase and caught him in Hap Hong Road." (Laughter) "Upon opening his jacket I discovered the two cans of milk tied round his waist."

His Worship sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

## BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any natural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## LARCENY FROM THE SIKH TEMPLE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning an Indian named Lasher Singh, employed as a watchman by the Sanitary Department, pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing 31 gold and silver ornaments valued at \$165 and \$70.50 in bank notes from the priest's living quarters of the Sikh Temple in Gap Road, on the 7th instant.

Inspector Sim informed "the Magistrate that the Indian priest at the Sikh Temple reported to the Police that whilst he and his wife were at prayer in the Temple on the 7th instant, their living quarters were entered and money, jewelry and bedding stolen. On the 10th instant the defendant was arrested on suspicion and the stolen articles discovered in his possession. The defendant, however, stated that he won the stolen articles by gambling with another Indian named Jiwa Singh, also employed as a watchman by the Sanitary Department, but the latter repudiated the defendant's story.

The complainant's deposition corroborated Inspector Sim's statement and evidence was then given by Sergeant Floyd of Yau-mat who said that on the 10th instant, at about 2.15 p.m. he and two Chinese detectives accompanied Bishop Singh, President of the Sikh Temple, to the defendant's quarters at Causeway Bay and there found him sitting on his bed with a roll of bedding by his side. Upon searching the defendant's person, Sergeant Floyd found \$49.80 in bank notes and the stolen jewelry was discovered wrapped in the roll of bedding.

Bishop Singh, President of the Sikh Temple, was the next witness called and his evidence supported Sergeant Floyd's story.

Jiwa Singh then entered the witness box and deposed that he had not gambled with the defendant and knew nothing of the jewelry.

The defendant, however, repeated his statement that he had won the stolen articles gambling with the last witness and added that four men were present at the time.

The Magistrate then asked the defendant if he wanted to call the men as witnesses but the defendant replied in the negative.

His Worship: "I don't believe your evidence, I think you stole the jewelry."

Inspector Sim then stated that the defendant, who had formerly been a Shaohai policeman, was previously before the Court on a charge of larceny but as the President of the Sikh Temple did not wish to press the charge the defendant was discharged.

His Worship imposed a sentence of four months' hard labour.

## THE PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

## SALE OF WORK.

A sale of work was held at the residence of Sir Charles Elliot, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, yesterday afternoon. The sale, which was organised by Mrs. Arthur Warren, was in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund, and was a great success, quite a large number of people being present. Amongst them were Lady May and Miss May. The proceedings were enlivened by the band of the 74th Punjabis, under Bandmaster W. J. Christian.

The stall holders were Mrs. Higby, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Marley, Miss Sells, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Heanley, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Mathewman, Miss Lander, Mrs. Goodham, Miss Piercy, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Goldsmith, Miss Hoyland, and Mrs. Noble.

The articles for sale had been collected by the stallholders themselves, and many contributions were received from local firms, amongst which were Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. Powell & Co., the Talkoo Sugar Refinery, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Unions	.....	\$ 910	buyers
Steamboats	.....	18	buyers
Indos Del.	.....	128	buyers
Star Ferries	.....	34	buyers
Malabar Sugars	.....	31	buyers
Hong Kong Wharves	.....	81	buyers
Hong Kong Docks	.....	124	buyers
Central Estates	.....	66	buyers
Hong Kong Lands	.....	97	buyers
West Point	.....	75	buyers
Electric	.....	63	buyers
Hong Kong Bikes	.....	29	buyers
Langkai	.....	17	buyers
Kung Yik	.....	13	buyers
Shanghai Cottons	.....	117	buyers

## LAST NIGHT'S FIRE.

A fire, which at first appeared to be likely to assume serious proportions, broke out at Messrs. Watson and Company's godown in Stanley Street, last evening. Shortly after 5 p.m. when the watchman had closed up the premises in the usual way, smoke was seen to be issuing from the top of the building, which consists of five stories. The alarm was given and the Fire Brigade was quickly on the spot. It was found that the top floor, of which part is used as a laboratory and part as a store room for chemicals, was enveloped in dense clouds of smoke but it was thought the outbreak was confined to the chemical store only. Later, however, flames appeared from the roof and soon the whole of the top floor was ablaze. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the firemen in coping with the outbreak as it was found that owing to the height of the building the pressure of water was insufficient to reach the flames. During the time that elapsed between getting other lengths of hose into position, and the calling up of other units of the Fire Brigade the flames succeeded in getting "a good hold," which resulted in the whole of the top floor being gutted. One of the engines came to grief on its way to the fire by running against the curb. The work of extinguishing the flames was attended by considerable danger to the firemen, owing to the falling of blazing debris. They were, however, able to keep the fire within the confines of the top floor and at about 8 p.m. all danger to the other part of the building was over. Fireman Cotton, who was overcome by fumes following upon an explosion and was taken away unconscious, has recovered and is able to be on duty to-day.

Investigations have so far failed to bring to light the cause of the outbreak. It is conjectured that the fire may have been caused by chemical experimenting but there is nothing definite known on this point. The floors of the building were originally of wood, but owing to the depredations of white ants, the concrete floors, which proved to be such an important factor in keeping the fire to a confined area, were put in.

The building is now in charge of representatives of Insurance Companies conjointly with the Fire Brigade. Some damage to goods in neighbouring houses was done by water, notably on Tak Chee's premises.

## FUNERAL OF MR. J. N. McCULLOUGH.

The funeral of Mr. J. N. McCulloch, of the reporting staff of the "Hongkong Daily Press," took place in the Protestant Cemetery at the Happy Valley this morning in the presence of many friends whom the deceased had made during his short residence in the Colony. Amongst those in the funeral cortege were Messrs. H. A. Cartwright, J. H. Brakespear, B. A. Hale, A. E. Crappell, C. W. Reynolds, B. Wylie, W. A. Donaldson, F. C. Jenkin, W. A. Stephens, T. O. Wilken, A. Morley, J. Wattie, C. Gerkin, and over three hundred Chinese boys of St. Paul's College, (in which the deceased had taught a class in English) accompanied by the Rev. G. E. Upsdell, Mrs. Claxton and other teachers. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Pastor of Union Church, conducted the burial service and beside him stood the Rev. G. E. Upsdell, Vice-Principal of St. Paul's College, who pronounced the Blessing at the close. A number of floral tributes at the graveside testified to the respect in which the deceased was held by those who knew him.

## MILITARY SERVICE IN CROWN COLONIES.

Mr. Long, in the House of Commons on Feb. 17th, in answer to Colonel Yates, said:—All Europeans of military age are required to serve in the Volunteer Forces of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. The question of introducing a similar scheme in Ceylon is under consideration. Provision for compulsory service for local Defence has also been made in the British East Africa Protectorate and in Fiji. As to other Colonies, I am anxiously considering the whole question, but I am not prepared to adopt any further change at present.

## MASONIC BI-CENTENARY.

The Duke of Connaught will preside at the bi-centenary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of England, to be held in the Albert Hall on June 23. The ceremony will be devoid of festivities, owing to the war. It is expected that the Grand Lodges of Australia and Canada will be represented.

## BULGARIA'S HUGE WAR DEBT.

Bulgaria's national debt was \$14,000,000 before the war. It is now \$1,000,000,000. Austria-Germany advanced 400,000,000 francs on account when Bulgaria joined the Central Powers.

## SPORT.

## TENNIS.

The results of last evening's games were as follows:—

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.  
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat M. C. Lo and M. W. Lo 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.

SINGLES.  
H. A. Green and Rev. C. L. Cooper beat J. M. Sooters and H. J. Verney 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.  
H. A. Nibbet and A. G. M. Fletcher beat F. A. Redmond and K. Braysby 6-2, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.  
Lt. Col. Crisp and Mrs. Laws (over 15) beat Captain and Mrs. Milner Jones (rec. 18) 8-3, 6-2.

## HONGKONG GYMKNANA CLUB.

## ENTRIES FOR MEETING ON 15TH APRIL.

HALF MILE RACE:—

Tony Cobbleigh, King Dick, Magic Dahlia, Shashi (Brown Bow), Sangula, Moka (Mo), Rex (Merry Monarch), Hang On.

GYMKNANA STAKES:—

London's Wall (Fak), Oak Bay, Yid, Town Mouse, King Dick, Australian Chief, Pingwu Chief, Choice Dahlia, Field Mouse, Warriorini, Ben Bolt (King Ben), Titmouse.

TEXT PRIZE:—

Capt. Taylor, Capt. Goldney, Messrs. Moxon, Sutton, Blason, Barton, Seth, Bremner and Congdon.

ONE MILE RACE:—

King Dick, Magic Dahlia, Ploughed Field, Hush, Hush, Field Mouse, Sangula, Moka (Mo), Ben Bolt (King Ben), Whipper In, Rex (Merry Monarch).

LADIES' NOMINATION:—

Capt. Taylor, Capt. Goldney, Messrs. Sedgwick, Moxon, R. Barton, Mead, L. Barton, Fisher, Sutton, Blason, H. Seth and Congdon.

CLASS HANDICAP:—

Ben Bolt (King Ben), Whipper In, Rex (Merry Monarch), Ploughed Field, Field Mouse, Warriorini, Titmouse, Cadzow's Wall (Fak), Oak Bay, Yid, Town Mouse, King Dick, Australian Chief, Pingwu Chief, Magic Dahlia, Choice Dahlia.

## THE GERMAN SWISS CONVENTION.

The German Swiss Convention comes to an end on April 30, 1917. It is time to discuss its renewal. Three months have passed quickly, and in three months failing a miracle, the war will not be over, and the days of miracles are past.

When the Convention was signed in September 1916 there was a chorus of praise in the official Press, the protest made by the "Gazette de Lausanne" sounding like a false note. But results say this journal soon showed that we were right. The French-speaking nations were barely consulted when the negotiations were conducted. This was an economic error. Finally when the Convention was drawn up and signed the engagements undertaken by Switzerland were not published. And this was the greatest error of all.

It was quickly known, however, that one of the principal items was an undertaking on the part of Switzerland to supply for breeding purposes. Commissions charged with the purchase of this cattle ran through our canons and took the best specimens among our herds.

Entire train loads passed over the rolling stock. In return for our cattle and other things of which we are still ignorant Germany was to supply us with coal, iron and steel. The minimum of coal fixed as being required monthly by us was 250,000 tons, but we have never received anything like as much. In November the quantity was \$15,000 tons, in December 164,000. When complaints were made we were told that it was owing to lack of rolling stock, but that the Rhine would soon be opened for navigation as far as Basel, which would permit of 1,000 tons being forwarded every day.

On which we should not count too much. In the meantime, the Government is finishing where it should have begun. It is now about to reduce the number of trains and the output of gas, and to diminish public lighting. The other day the "Voelische Zeitung" in an article relating to the German-Swiss Convention, stated that the coal was there and Germany was only too willing to let us have it if we fetched it ourselves.

The "Rhine Gazette" lately stated that it was Germany's intention to profit by her hold on the great coalfields of Europe by exercising a heavy pressure on neutrals, so that they should be forced to consider themselves her debtors.

On January 20, at the Geneva Stock Exchange, a meeting was held to discuss the Convention and to prevent it being renewed under the present conditions. Mystery politics have had their day. Public opinion demands full light on the actions of the Federal Government.

Only in that way will it have the people at its back. It is necessary that they should know what Germany requires and what she can offer in exchange. Last autumn reports were made that they would be no longer errors but crimes.

It was from London that Helge wrote some sentences worth remembering to-day:—An Englishman loves France as he loves his lawfully wedded wife; he regards her as a possession, and if he does not treat her with special fondness, yet it need be his prime duty to defend her. A Frenchman loves France as he loves his bride; he will commit a thousand follies for her sake. A German loves France as he loves his grandmother.







## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS  
IN BULGARIA.GERMAN CAVALRY CHARGE IN  
SOFIA.

London, April 11.  
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters in Macedonia reports: According to reliable information, owing to the popular dissatisfaction with the German tyranny, rioting has broken out in several towns in Bulgaria, especially at Sofia, where the German cavalry charged a crowd during the first of those demonstrations, which are spreading. There were numerous casualties and the Bulgarian troops in some cases sided with the population and refused to attack the demonstrators, and even joined them.

## THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMANS' BAYONET RUSSIAN  
WOUNDED.

London, April 11.  
A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states: The enemy occupied our front trenches to the northward of Rostov, but were driven out.

The enemy forced an entrance to our trenches in the region of Tereh-bev, in the direction of Sokol, but were compelled to evacuate after they had bayoneted our wounded.

STUBBORN BATTLE WITH  
TURKS.

A stubborn battle is proceeding with the Turks in the region of Bachtal, to the southward of Uelenge.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE GREAT  
BATTLE.GERMAN ORGANISATION  
OVERTAKEN.

London, April 11.  
Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts and H.H. The Maharajah of Bikanir have received the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost presiding on the occasion over a great assembly of citizens at Usher Hall.

Sir Robert Borden said that he and his fellow delegates had come to sit at the great Council Board of the Nation to discuss vital questions of common concern. One of their number is an Indian Prince, invested with the splendid traditions of his race and ancestry and united to the British Crown by ties of fealty and devotion, which had never been more strikingly manifested than during the past three years. Another is a distinguished soldier and statesman who had served the Empire splendidly for many years in both capacities. Although he had previously fought against us to the best of his great ability, today he and General Botha were great assets of the Empire and of the world.

General Smuts, replying, referred to his recent visit to France. He said he saw the opening phase of the great battle. The German organisation had been overtaken, and notwithstanding the heaviest bombardment in the world's history, in the evening he found that the amount of our shells had actually increased. He declared that we also had the mastery of the air and that he never saw an enemy aeroplane.

## THE ENLISTMENTS IN CANADA.

Toronto, April 11.  
It is officially announced that 449,074 Canadians have enlisted.

## THE WORK OF THE FLEET.

GRATITUDE OF CHAMBERS OF  
COMMERCE.

London, April 11.  
The annual meeting of representatives of over a hundred Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, sent to the First Lord of the Admiralty a copy of a resolution expressing the meeting's profound admiration of the services of the Navy and heartfelt gratitude at the way the Fleet had protected our Country and commerce and safeguarded the lives of our families and ourselves. We associate the Mercantile Marine with our expression of thanks.

Admiral Eatty replied: "All ranks value very greatly this tribute to the work of the Fleet."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN  
REPUBLICS.

Buenos Aires, April 11.  
While the Argentine intends to maintain neutrality until her own rights are violated, the Government has issued a declaration sympathizing with the motives of the United States in declaring war.

## THE "NEW YORK"

## TOWED INTO THE MERSEY.

London, April 11.  
The New York was mined on Monday evening, during dinner time. There was a terrific explosion and a large hole was blown in the forepart of the vessel, below the waterline. As the 60 passengers, including the women and children, took their places in the boats, very orderly, the wireless brought up help. The passengers were transhipped safely and the New York was towed into the Mersey and docked.

## THE WAR'S EFFECTS IN SWEDEN.

Copenhagen, April 11.  
The Swedish Government has taken control of all fats and stocks of maize and rice. The daily rations will henceforth be seven ounces of flour or grain, five and one half ounces of hard bread and eight ounces of soft bread.

## DEATH OF MR. JAMES WELCH.

London, April 11.  
The death is announced of James Welch, the famous comedy actor.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

## SPLENDID WORK.

OVER 11,000 PRISONERS AND 100  
GUNS TAKEN.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
The operations have been energetically continued and, despite heavy snowstorms, we have reached the outskirts of Monchy-le-Preux, which is five miles eastward of Arras. We also cleared Furbus and Furbus Wood. There was hard fighting this afternoon at the northern end of Vimy Ridge, resulting in our gaining further prisoners and important positions. We have advanced our line northward of Louverval. Enemy counter-attacks at different points were unsuccessful.

The number of prisoners taken since yesterday morning exceeds eleven thousand, including 235 officers. We have also captured over 100 guns, a number of them heavy guns up to eighteen inches, sixty trench mortars and 163 machine guns.

Valuable aeroplane work was done. In many cases our aeroplanes machine-gunned hostile reinforcements. Bombing expeditions were also carried out. A large railway station was hit and three trains were wrecked. Three enemy machines were destroyed and four were forced down. One of ours is missing.

EXTRAORDINARY VOLUME OF  
ACTIVITY.

London, April 10.  
Telegraphing on the evening of the 10th that Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, who had just returned from a tour of the front beyond which the offensive is thundering, describes his impressions. He states:—  
"The wonderful scenes of the first week of July last year have been quite eclipsed by the extraordinary volume of activity since the night of Easter Sunday. In one village this afternoon I saw within half an hour seven battalions, each headed by its own band, marching to battle as if to a review. I have never seen such crowds of prisoners. In one village 1,840 were proceeding to the rail head, and shortly after on the road I saw an almost equally large batch of prisoners including a Divisional Commander."

Describing the capture of a pair of heavy howitzers on the bank of the Scarpe, the correspondent relates that a party of cavalry charged the Germans in the old style, cutting down those who resisted and eventually putting the weapons out of action until they could be dragged to the British lines.

The day was largely devoted to consolidating Monday's important gains and clearing up. Scattered spots are still resisting. There are no signs up to the present of any big counter-attack, but in any event we must expect heavy fighting.

## FRENCH PROGRESS.

London, April 11.  
A French communique states:—  
North of the Oise there was reciprocal artillery activity while south of the Oise we destructively bombed German organisations to the east of Compiègne and on the south bank of the Ailette. The enemy violently bombarded positions at the sector of Naville-sur-Marais on the left bank of the Meuse and in the direction of Bethincourt. Our guns caught completely and destroyed a train.

## THE BRITISH SUCCESSSES.

## HIGH PRAISE FROM FRANCE.

London, April 10.  
To-night's news from France emphasises the immensity of the British blow. It is a thousand pities that the weather was so execrable and the only consolation is that it was worse for the Roaches than for the British. The French press is full of praise of the fine execution with which the beginning of the great offensive was carried out, and the magnificent spirit of the troops which enabled such prodigious work as that at Vimy Ridge to be accomplished.

The "Matin" says that when the full story is told of how our Allies accumulated near the front their supplies of munitions and material, how they brought up their heavy guns and how they surmounted the numerous obstacles confronting prompt action, the world will be lost in admiration. Truly did the enemy weep by the action of his counter batteries to foil imminent attack, vainly he offered persistent and desperate combat to the British aeroplanes and observation balloons. The inevitable hour came and our Allies began the contest at the minute they had chosen.

Other newspapers write in similar strain and also dwell upon the difficulty the German higher command will have to explain the present retirement as voluntary especially in view of the thousands of prisoners.

Meanwhile good news comes from China and South America, which are almost the last strongholds of Hun intrigue.

A message from Shanghai announces that 47 German consular officials, including women and children, from Tientsin, Hankow, Ichang, Mukden, Chafoo, Tsinanfu, Amoy and Foochow have arrived there and are returning to Germany on board the Dutch steamer *Gondor*. This news is the more welcome as recent reports show that the German intrigue in China was becoming a menace of the first order and included the whole sale bribery of the Press. There was the same thing in South America but there is evidence that the Governments there are also waking to the danger.

For instance, reports from Rio de Janeiro show that the existence of numerous German rifle clubs in South Brazil have all been allied to the headquarters of the Nifemans' league whose headquarters are at Nuremberg. These clubs constitute a serious menace and it is expected that action will be taken against them soon. It is also officially stated that there has been constant wirelessing from land to German ships in Brazilian waters.

Other South American Governments are gravely considering the position created by the entrance of the United States into the war and consequent difficulties of a neutrality policy especially in view of frightfulness at sea and Hun intrigue and in some cases, conspiracy on land.

## GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report says: British attacks, after strong artillery firing on the south bank of the Scarpe, failed.

## A TALK TO RUSSIAN PACIFISTS.

Petrograd, April 11.  
At the Congress of the Cadet (otherwise the National Liberty) Party, M. Rodicheff said that a body of bold persons in Petrograd dared to talk of peace. What was the reply of the German Socialists to the appeal of the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates to finish the war? They had launched clouds of gas against the Russians on the Stokhod. Russia must fight to victory and repay her debts to the Allies. Remember, he said, the British Navy prevented the German fleet reaching Petrograd in 1914 and that thousands of English, and French fell in Gallipoli for Russia.

Ministers Miliukoff and Nekrasoff admitted that the success of the revolution was due to the Workmen and Soldiers' Committee. M. Nekrasoff said that the friction between the Government and the Committee had never been serious. It was impossible to govern without the Committee, but the Government would never surrender to extremists.

EXTENSIVE CORRUPTION IN THE  
AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Amsterdam, April 11.  
A telegram from Vienna states that the Minister for War, Krobatin, has resigned, following upon revelations of extensive corruption in the Army.

## U.S. LINER STRIKES MINE.

Washington, April 11.  
It is officially stated that the American liner *New York* struck a mine. The passengers were safely transferred, and there were no casualties. She is proceeding under her own steam to an unmentioned port.

## THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a Cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HINDENBURG AND THE UNITED  
STATES.FURTHER INSTALLMENT FROM  
THE INTERVIEW.

London, April 10.  
Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, in his interview (the first part of which we published yesterday) said they did not anticipate that there would be much material help from America within measurable time, and it was the task of the submarines to diminish it. He declared that in view of the fact that the British, assisted by the Allied Fleet, had been unable to overcome the U-boat war, the American Fleet would not succeed. The boasted Entente was powerless against submarines. He dwelt upon the latter's achievements and referred slightly to the possibility of an American Army being in readiness to proceed to Europe before a year, while the Entente had announced a decision of the war for this year. He proceeded to assert that the East front was so strong that General Hindenburg's most ruthless sacrifices were unable to make headway. He claimed that events in Russia had promoted the German plans. Despite the necessity to concentrate forces last year to repulse General Brusiloff, the limited resources then available in the West had repulsed the Anglo-French attack.

Hindenburg continued rather inopportunely: "Things today are fundamentally different on the Western front, and we have become so strong that we can withstand every attack." He spoke complacently of the absolute security of the Central Powers on all fronts and of their unprecedented strength and preparedness everywhere.

He declared that the submarine calculations were turning out correctly, and concluded with an expression of confidence based upon a consideration of all human possibilities.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 10.  
Messrs Samuel, Mott and Co.'s report of the 5th states:—The demand for silver continued insignificant, and a titful London market may avert especially China exchange from falling. Sales in that quarter are fairly constant. The United States Government has purchased 400,000 ounces and may purchase more.

The Indian Government since February, 1916, has purchased 123,500,000 ounces, sufficient to provide thirty-six million sterling. As the stock in currency and in reserve during the period shows a net decrease of over four crores, the amount of absorption exceeds forty crores.

Italy has authorised the issue of one lire notes to the value of twelve millions sterling. The hoarding of silver currency has been prohibited.

## THE PALACE OF HEALTH.

HOSPITAL WORK IN  
MESOPOTAMIA.

At Basrah, the base of the British operations in the Iraq (the lower portion of Mesopotamia) is a beautiful building belonging to the Sheikh of Mohammrah. It is affectionately called "the Palace" by those who have enjoyed its comfort, and cost about £50,000 to build. Officially it is designated No. 3 British General Hospital, but "the Palace" it will always be. Many and many a soldier who entered it wounded and weary and left it with renewed health and vigour, and hearty gratitude to the doctors, nurses and orderlies whose care and kindness cured and comforted him.

The Palace, which stands on the bank of the River Tigris, has thirteen wards, furnished with good iron bedsteads (wiresprung) with mattresses and pillows very comfortable to men fresh from the trenches. "Excuse me," said one patient on being brought in, faint but still humorous: "Is this London or Paris?" And, indeed, to those who remember the early days of the campaign, the comfort—even luxury—of the present arrangements for the wounded are nothing short of marvellous.

There are about 180 beds in the Palace itself, the remainder of the patients being accommodated in picturesque-looking, but comfortable huts; these are large and airy, with boarded floors, and are lit by electricity. Electric fans create a pleasant draught of cool air which is much appreciated.

There is a particularly well-equipped operating theatre, an X-ray room, and a large laboratory in which a great deal of very useful work has been done.

There are several hospital ships which ply between the front and the base. They are fitted with everything which can alleviate the suffering of the patients, so far as space will allow. Sea-going ships sail between the Persian Gulf and India. On arrival at Bombay the sick and wounded are taken first to a waiting room, where kindly hands have provided lemonade, fruit and other good things for them. Then the more serious cases are put into motor ambulances and taken to the hospitals.

The new British Treasury Notes are described by a Liverpool business man as the "Three Georges"—King George, King George, and King George. (The old ones were the "Three Georges").

GENERAL LU YUNG-TING  
AT PEKING.

## UNPRECEDENTED RECEPTION.

The reception given to General Lu Yung-ting, Tu Chun of Kwangtung, is unprecedented, says the *Peking Gazette*. Local vernacular papers state that while the usual official receptions for high officials are generally artificially worked up affairs by the proteges of the high officials concerned, this is certainly not the case with General Lu Yung-ting. He was the guest of honour at a reception given by the Hunan M. P. and official in the Central Park. About one hundred Hunanese sat at the dinner to listen to enthusiastic speeches enjoining what General Lu had done for the province of Hunan during the recent revolution against Yuan Shih-kai. He was hailed as the saviour and protector of the province, because, the speakers said, had it not been for his "dever tactics" which entirely forced Yuan Shih-kai the province of Hunan would have been turned into a heap of ruins. General Lu, in very simple language, thanked the Hunan friends for their hospitality and expressed the regret that he was unable to serve the people of Hunan in an official capacity. He said that as Hunan and Kwangtung are neighbouring provinces they should be considered as one family. He therefore invited the Hunan people to "give him advice without ceremony" whenever they felt moved to do so. General Lu was attended by only four of his military aides. Four different entertainments were on the programme for him next day. He was the guest of the Premier and the Ministry of War at noon, of the provincials of Kwangtung at 1 p.m. in the Botanic Garden, of the provincials of Kwangtung at 3 p.m. and of the Kwangtung Society at the Kwangtung Guild at 5 o'clock.

A reception given by the Premier and other high military authorities in the Ministry of War was a brilliant affair as all the officers were in full military uniform. In reply to a toast General Lu delivered a speech to the following effect:

"I am a military man and therefore wish to be straightforward and frank in speech. In political affairs I am by no means an expert, but I am firmly convinced that as a military man I ought to be obedient to orders. I am greatly flattered by your willingness to hear my humble views and hope that you will be patient with me. The soldier is the defender of the country. From the day he enters the army he sacrifices his all for the sake of his native land. We would be unfaithful to the people who support and feed and clothe us if we do not do our best to maintain peace and order within our borders and extend the honour and dignity of the land abroad."

"Ever since the rise of the political question (the German question) I have heard that many military officers have expressed their opposition to the great embroilment of the Government. This is certainly an undesirable state of affairs because it begins the precedent of interference by military men in political questions. In my opinion, this is not to be allowed under any circumstance. Diplomatic questions are the greatest and most important questions of the Government. We must trust the Government to give them a wise solution in accordance with the real wishes of the people."

"We military men are supposed to be ready to sacrifice our lives for the interest of the country when duty calls. How then could we raise objection before we even hear the sounds of drum and trumpet? Is it not the soldier on whom the people rely for protection? Let us understand that the reason why some people are opposed to war is because they fear that the military men may not be willing to do our duty in that actuality. They fear that we may not be willing to die and thus bring disgrace and disaster to the country. If every soldier would fulfil his duty and fight to the very end like one man, it is quite possible for us to rise to the level of other world powers and be one of them in wealth and strength. In short the duty is not on the shoulder of the mass but on the soldier. If the soldiers wish the country to be strong, then the country will be powerful. If the soldier is contented to be weak, then the country will remain impotent. How can it be possible for the people to expect us to show our weakness after feeding and clothing us for so long?"

"My hope is that my brethren will firmly grasp to their duty and obey the orders of the Central Government. It is not for us to question the wisdom of the diplomatic policy of the Government. Yes, it is an offence to interfere. Stupid as I am, I wish to strive to reach this standard with my friends who are present here to do me honour. Now I have expressed my views I hope that you will favour me with yours" (loud and prolonged applause). The party dispersed after a cordial time at the feast table.

A NEW APPOINTMENT FOR  
GENERAL LU YUNG-TING.TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF  
CHANG HAI.

It is seriously reported in political circles, says our Peking contemporary, that there is every likelihood of General Lu Yung-ting, Tu Chun of Kwangtung, who is now on a visit to Peking, being appointed Inspector-General of the West River. Hitherto this post has never existed and if it is created it will be for the special purpose of placing General Lu in a more lucrative post. The case is an exact parallel of that of General Chang Hsin, who is the Inspector-General of the Yangtze. The scheme is that under the new title, General Lu will have charge of the water police and gunboats on the West River throughout its entire length and in this way control the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, generally known as Liang Kuang. Whether General Lu will retain the title of Tu Chun of Kwangtung as General Chang Hsin, who has the title of Tu Chun of Anhui, is still a question. It is most likely that he will be relieved of his provincial post and be succeeded by General Chen Fung-kun, present Tu Chun of Kwangsi, and the present acting Tu Chun of Kwangsi to succeed General Chen. The idea of such an arrangement is that General Lu might not have any difficulty in effecting controlling their own local General Chen and General Tan are former lieges of General Lu Yung-ting.

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GERMAN STOWAWAY ON AN  
AMERICAN TRANSPORT.

## A SPY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

An investigation was begun in San Francisco on February 13, by secret service operatives, into the identity and past actions of George Kieft, a German, who arrived on the United States transport Sheridan from Manila, as a stowaway, shortly after the vessel arrived in the harbour and is held in detention at Angel Island.

Incriminating papers, which it is alleged, show that Kieft is a German spy and a disturbing agent, were found in a trunk which he smuggled aboard the transport at Manila, when he stowed away.

Dressed in the uniform of a United States private, Kieft boarded the Sheridan at Manila and mingled with the soldiers in the troops' quarters. His presence was not discovered until several days after the vessel left port, when the soldiers aboard were ordered to muster and it was found that there was one too many. Kieft acknowledged that he had purchased the uniform and that he was a German.

Kieft told the officer that he was out of funds and wished to go to San Francisco. He was searched and \$673 was found secreted in his clothes. Shortly afterward a large steamer trunk and a suit case belonging to Kieft were found hidden in a secluded place.

The trunk was searched, and according to one of the army officers travelling on the Sheridan as a passenger, disclosed papers showing that Kieft was in the employ of the German Government. Receipts for money paid to Germans in the Philippines and papers showing that he had received money from the German Government, together with other evidence showing that he was a German agent, were discovered, according to the officer.

Colonel John T. Knight, general superintendent of the transport service, said: "I was notified officially that Kieft was aboard, and as he was an alien the immigration authorities have jurisdiction and he was sent to Angel Island on the army transport. The contents of the papers said to have been found in his possession, but the matter was not brought to my notice officially."

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## SUMMER UNIFORM.

All White uniform of 1915 or previous issues which requires alteration or to be condemned as unfit must be produced at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 17th.

All ranks to whom this notice applies must produce their uniform for inspection, but they themselves may attend the plain clothes.

The names of men not yet in possession of any white uniform must be at once sent by Equipment Officers to the Store Sergeant, Central Station.

## PRACTICE SCHEDULE.

Friday, April 13th.—Band Practice.  
Monday, April 16th.—Music Class.  
Wednesday, April 18th.—Band Practice.  
Thursday, April 19th.—Orchestra Practice.

All these fixtures are for 8 p.m.

## POLICE SCHOOL.

Class XI (Inspector Gordon).—Tuesday, April 17th.

## STRENGTH.

P.C. 665 Frost is invalided out.

(Sgt.) F. C. JENKINS, D.S.P. (R.).

## SOLDIERS AT FOOTBALL.

The Canadian beat Australian Headquarters in a Rugby football match in England on March 4th by 11 points to 6. Play was scrappy, and the Australians backs faulty. Hewson scored a try for Australia.

Dartmoor Prison, which is a closed as a convict prison and put to other uses, was built during our last great war as an internment camp for French prisoners, and opened in 1859. For many years after the end of the war, and the release of the prisoners, the prison remained vacant, until in 1885 it was first utilized as a convict prison, being one of the largest in the country, with accommodation for nearly 800 prisoners. The use to which it is now put has not been disclosed, but it would be rather a coincidence if, after a complete century, it is to revert to its original use as a convict prison.

## THE FRUIT SEASON.

DOWEL complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.



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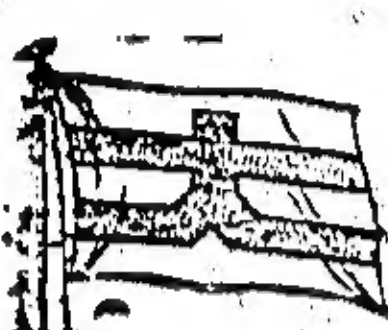
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North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

CANADA MARU. Wednesday, 25th April, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Asping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ANAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 15th April, at Noon.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 22nd April, at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy. Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHENGDU	April 13, at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHENGDU	April 14, at 9 a.m.
TIENSIN	KUICHOW	April 15, Daylight
SHANGHAI	CHENGDU	April 15, Daylight
TIENSIN	CHENGDU	April 15, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNING	April 17, at 4 p.m.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN	CHIPSING	FRIDAY, April 13, Daylight
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	SATURDAY, April 14, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	TAISANG	SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	SUNDAY, April 15, Daylight
SHANGHAI	CHOSANG	TUESDAY, April 17, Daylight

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

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	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 9th May at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 13th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. Komatsu, Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 15th April at 11 a.m.
	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Takahashi, Tons 8,000	FRIDAY, 18th April
	KATORI MARU, Capt. Kon, Tons 51,000	MONDAY, 30th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BANGKOK MARU, Capt. Kobayashi, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 19th April

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Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 13th April at 3 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 17th April, at 5 p.m.

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No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All damaged and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 18th April, at 10 a.m.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1603.

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When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
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E. V. D. PARR,

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THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

## POLAND UNDER THE GERMAN HEEL.

## PEOPLE WAITING FOR DELIVERANCE.

## PRUSSIA'S SECRET PLANS.

[FROM "THE DAILY CHRONICLE," SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

AMSTERDAM, February 12th.

Only with great difficulty and on definite and approved business grounds will the Germans allow travellers from Poland to come westward. The following interview, therefore, which was obtained at Rotterdam yesterday with a certain Pole who arrived from Warsaw cannot fail to be of interest as giving a general idea, even if it is necessarily superficial, of conditions in that city and other parts of Poland under the German heel.

"I was allowed to leave Poland only because I was able to show that there was just a chance that I might be able to secure some necessary provisions. After long months of anguish and terror under the Germans, to which I submitted without daring to murmur, I breathe freely again, and I would sooner die than return. By every possible means Germany is frustrating Poland, refraining from no method to attain this end. Vast areas of our forests have been cut down and the wood exported to Germany, thus, in the opinion of many, permanently and irreparably injuring our source of wealth. With all speed Germany is sending numbers of police agents into Poland to drag out, oppress, and mismanage the population. In all our schools it is now compulsory to learn German; all teachers even suspected of opposing or disliking this order are being arrested and imprisoned. All official notices and bulletins are in the German language."

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NEW WARMS. "Tremendous efforts are being made by the Germans to build and improve the roads and other communications. Thus to Nowa Gorkowicz is being given chief attention. Three bridges over the Vistula, which the Russians blew up when retreating, are being repaired, and the famous fourth bridge, which has been under construction for some years, will soon be completed. The Polish population under Austrian domination has much less reason to complain. The Austrians, I assure you, are not Germans, and it is not without good reason that the Poles always say, 'The Austrian is our brother.' All that is forbidden in the parts occupied by the Germans is allowed in that occupied by the Austrians."

"Lublin is the seat of Austrian control, but the Germans take great care to prevent the populations from the two parts meeting. It is difficult for a man of Lublin to go to Warsaw and vice-versa. I cannot do better than quote you a letter from a German officer in Poland in order to give you an indication of the manner in which the Germans regard Poland. This letter, which was addressed to a friend in Berlin, says:—'Of course we shall keep Poland, which will return to Germany the sums of money devoted to the expenses of her army, and she will enjoy the military protection of Germany. The separation between Poles and Jews must be complete. We will also sacrifice the Jews, who are so unappreciative. Poland will constitute an independent kingdom under the rulership of a prince of the German Imperial Family. In this way we shall avoid its open annexation. The country will be enlarged by Lithuanian territories.'"

"The letter ends with a phrase of Frederick the Great:—'I begin by taking; later on one can always find grounds for proving my good right.'"

"The facts told me by this Polish gentleman receive fresh corroboration and illumination from statements made by Korsunsky, the Polish leader in the Prussian House of Deputies. Korsunsky said that all repressive measures against the Poles are still being maintained. 'These last two and a half years we have put forward our demands in committees and in confidential conferences. Our demands have not been satisfied. We have only heard benevolent words. At the same time we have seen all anti-Polish legislation maintained over the whole Prussian-Polish territory, even during the war. Now we hear that the Expropriation Act will be abolished. If this is the whole of the new orientation as far as we are concerned, then an understanding is impossible. We demand the freedom of the nation and national development.'"

"In connection with this matter the Prussian Minister of the Interior has declared that the most important Polish newspapers had approved of the German

administration of Poland. Korsunsky thereupon replied: 'The most important Polish papers to which the Minister alluded only began publication a couple of months ago, and their circulation is not worth mentioning. Even one of those newspapers has criticised "Ministers" statements about Poland far more vehemently than I have done.'"

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

ROSENGRAN HOTEL.  
Mr. G. E. Anderson, Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, Mr. L. Ashcroft, Mrs. A. E. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hopp, Mr. J. H. Baring, Mrs. C. Humphreys, Mr. R. L. Barker, Capt. Innes, Mr. R. C. Barlett, Mr. O. F. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mr. E. M. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Kates, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Keadell, Mr. R. E. Bell, Mr. W. Kien, Mr. E. R. Bell, Mr. C. King, Mr. O. J. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Kiehl, Mr. P. W. Bell, Dr. A. T. Knoderer, Mr. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. C. Larissen, Mr. C. M. Bernhardt, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Leiria, Mr. and Mrs. G. Capot, and Mrs. J. T. Biting, Lennox, Mrs. L. A. Blackinton, Mr. A. Lubird, Mr. M. Roelion, Mr. Colbourne Little, Mr. A. E. Bolt, Mr. S. Longfield, Mr. J. W. G. Bonnamy, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. W. R. Bonnamy, and Mrs. E. B. Capt. A. Braithwaite, Mair, Capt. & Mrs. Branch, Mr. B. Markham, Mrs. Bridges, Dr. Mrs. O. Marriott, Mr. W. G. Brown, Mr. H. E. Maslin, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mr. and Mrs. T. Child, Mr. D. E. Capleman, Mr. B. E. McInnes, Sir D. Carmichael, Mr. G. Mellis, Miss R. Caswell, Mr. J. Mercedi, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Mrs. F. J. Mielcaby, Child, Miss E. F. Miller, Mr. W. E. Clark, Mr. F. W. Moore, Mr. W. E. Clarke, Mr. A. G. Muller, Mrs. J. Cogan, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Mr. and Mrs. M. Collins, Murray, Mr. E. W. Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mr. G. L. Courtney, Neill, Mr. J. D. Courtney, Mr. J. S. Nicolson, Mr. W. E. Cox, Mr. W. W. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Mr. W. A. Perry, Crecien, Mr. N. Peterkin, Mr. D. Dulliver, Mr. E. H. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Miss Raymond, David, Miss F. A. Reay, Mr. J. Dewar, Mr. J. E. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mr. E. Reid, Ding, Mr. W. Schontendorp, Mr. W. A. Dowley, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mr. W. Downie, Schrieke & Child, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mr. J. H. Scott, Eastman, Mr. F. M. Scott, Mr. H. van Eyik, Mr. W. G. Shiner, Mr. V. L. Fairley, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Simmons, Mr. J. Fasse, Miss G. R. Ferguson, Mrs. M. Slade, Mrs. A. Forbes, Mr. W. H. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. A. Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart, Fraser, Smith, Mr. F. G. Frey, Mr. and Mrs. V. Sorby, Fulton and Child, Mr. C. Spencer, Mr. S. Gache, Miss A. Square, Mr. J. J. de Galt, Mr. J. W. Stachhouse, Mr. J. W. V. Gibb, Mr. E. V. Stachhouse, Mr. C. G. Gordon, Mr. M. van Straaten, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. W. Sutherland, Capt. A. Tucker, Mr. V. Goulbourn, Mr. C. P. Templeton, Mr. P. J. Gray, Mr. W. P. Thomas, Mr. G. Grimshaw, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Col. G. Gray, Mr. G. G. Thompson, Mr. B. A. Hala, Mr. A. L. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mr. B. L. Tyler, Hannibal, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tyson, Mr. C. B. Harman, Mr. M. H. Varn, Mr. G. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. E. Loyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Harvey, Mrs. H. A. Walker, Mr. C. A. Henderson, Mr. E. J. T. Warren, Mrs. G. E. Henning, Dr. C. J. Weiss, Mrs. and Mrs. A. Mr. S. T. Williamson, Heise, Adm. and Mrs. A. F. Mr. W. A. Higgin, Mr. G. G. Wood, Mr. B. B. Hind, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mr. W. J. Hodge, Woodworth.

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"Within two hours after the German troops entered Warsaw German secret police, provided already with lists, made searches in more than 200 houses, arresting a large number of quite innocent people. All the prisons of Warsaw and of the adjacent Praga are filled with Polish citizens who have spoken perhaps only a word or two indiscreetly, while great numbers have been shot. Spies are everywhere. The German mine for the present Government is the Polish State Council. No genuine Poles wish to have anything to do with this administration, but only Poles so-called, among whom are certain Galicians. In order to attempt to give an impression of concord between the Poles and Germans both Germans and pro-German Poles have attempted to shelter themselves under the shadow of the name of Monsignor Rakowski, the Archbishop of Warsaw, whose name they placed at the head of the list of members of the State Council. They have done the same with the Bishop of Lublin."

"ALL QUIET IN WARSAW." "When the ecclesiastical authorities of Warsaw first heard of this they protested strongly against such an abuse of the names of those Polish clergy. This German action caused us extremely bad impression everywhere in Poland. The attitude of Prince Lubomirski, who on the

departure of the Russians from Warsaw and who in agreement with the Petrograd Government took the administration of the capital in hand, is most praiseworthy. The Germans promised Lubomirski great wealth and to make him Viceroy, but he indignantly refused such bribes. He is thus hated by the Germans, who, however, have not yet dared to take any revenge.

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 Tons each

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

## The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

## Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	29th April
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	21st May
S.S. "ECUADOR"	30th June

These Steamers have the most modern Equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All male and two berths only).



## To day's Advertisements

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned,

**SATURDAY,**

the 14th April, 1917, at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.**

Remoted to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including—

Large Enamelled Bath with Fittings, Heavy Brass Fenders &c.

And also

A number of cases of Men's Pale Ale.

Terms—as usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1680

## TO LET

## TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

THE "OFFICES" Centrally Situated in Queen's Road. Fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.

Apply to—

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, March 29, 1917. 1348

## TO LET.

N. O. S. & S. ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1680

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, Apply to

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

46, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1578

## TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1917. 611

## TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars, apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue.

Also a FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

## THE

**'CHINA MAIL'**

Can be obtained at the following

places in Hongkong—

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Pass Train Station.

The Lower Pass Train Station.

Wong's (D'Agular Street).

Wong's (Cheong Cheong).

Wong's (Cheong Cheong).

Wong's (Cheong Cheong).

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Wong's (Cheong Cheong).

Wong's (Cheong Cheong).

Wong's (Cheong Cheong).

Wong's (Cheong Cheong).

# \$450

## OUR STANDARD

### 16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Caille Engine which runs on either Kerosene or Gasoline. Please arrange for a trial run.

**ALEX. ROSS & CO.,**

Machinery Office.

PHONE 27.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

Telegraphic Address—

"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

TANG YUK, Dentist, successor to the late SIEN HING.

14, D'AGULAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$30 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Editor, Mr. S. Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 6, and 8 should be sent to the Editor, not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "Mail Hongkong." Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LONDON.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

April 12.

Per Kowloon, Mr. M. Sawada, Mr. D. Kimura, Mr. K. Yamaguchi, Mr. and Mrs. Stuee and party, Mr. and Mrs. Revue Tachibana and child, Miss Rose, Miss Flint, Mr. Asami, Mr. Fujit, Mr. Rose, Mr. Grimsshaw, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gregory, Mr. A. B. B. and Mrs. P. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. G. and child, Messrs. H. K. Fukuyama, Yokokuni, Yamaguchi, Shibuya, Wm. Routh, T. R. Borgia, Morita, Tokiyomi, J. Kumano, Berman, Futami, Miss Y. Yabashi, Miss Y. Honda, Mrs. M. Sato, Mr. Maikawa, Miss K. Yamazaki, Mr. Y. Kida, Mr. T. Baku and Mr. I. Ogawa.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest route.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. ... 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. ... 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M. ...

Shatankok, Sha-tin and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M. ...

Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shun, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M. ...

Canton, Samsui, Regis. 5 P.M. and Wuchow Letters 6 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. ... 9.00 A.M.

Keongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.

Namtau and Samui ... 5.00 P.M. ... 5.00 P.M.

Shamshun ... 10.00 A.M. ... 9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. ... 7.30 A.M.

Canton ... 7.30 P.M. ... 7.30 P.M.

Tai Ping ... 5.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M.

Shek Li ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M.

Keongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 8.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.

Kaukung ... 8.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

THE CHINA MAIL, LONDON.

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# Cuticura Soap and Ointment



## For Dandruff Itching Scalp

And falling hair. Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap. Sample Each Free by Post.

With 25c. Skin Book. Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal. For sample address post-card to F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charles Street, London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

Half hour, ... 20 "

One hour, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 70 "

Six hours, ... 1.00 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... \$1.00.

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ... 0.60 cents.

Three hours, ... \$1.00.

Six hours, ... 1.50 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 2.00 "

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers